



INDIGENOUS  
PEOPLES'  
FORUM  
AT IFAD

Report on IFAD's progress in its  
engagement with indigenous  
peoples: biennium 2015-2016



# IFAD's progress in its engagement with indigenous peoples in the biennium 2015-2016

## Background information for the regional consultation workshops and the global meeting of the Forum at IFAD

### Introduction: The Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD

The **Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD** is a concrete way for IFAD to institutionalize consultation and dialogue with representatives of indigenous peoples' institutions.

The Forum focuses on monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and on promoting the participation of indigenous peoples in IFAD activities at country, regional and international levels, and at all stages of project and programme cycles. The Forum supports IFAD in translating the policy's principles into action on the ground.

Fully aligned with IFAD's strategic objectives, the Forum is a process of dialogue and its global meetings are held every two years in conjunction with IFAD's Governing Council. Issues, concerns and lessons shared during the meeting and regional working sessions preceding the global meeting are captured in a Synthesis of Deliberations and shared with participants and IFAD Management for discussion and endorsement. The Synthesis is then presented to IFAD's Governing Council.

Since its launch in 2011, the Forum has been a privileged platform where indigenous peoples' representatives have expressed clear concerns, requests and recommendations to improve the modalities of partnerships they have developed with IFAD and therefore the effectiveness of IFAD-funded projects.

### The second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD

In February 2015, representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions met at IFAD headquarters in Rome for the **second global meeting of the Forum**, whose theme was "Indigenous peoples' food systems and sustainable livelihoods".

Participants called on IFAD to support initiatives to: recognize and protect indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources; strengthen their participation throughout the programme and project cycles; ensure that free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is systematically and properly sought in the context of IFAD-funded projects targeting or affecting indigenous peoples; and provide capacity-building and facilitate dialogue between indigenous peoples and governments on sustainable livelihoods. On their part, participants committed to work with IFAD to document and scale up sustainable livelihood practices, and to build alliances and share good practices with partners working on issues related to sustainable livelihoods and food systems. Finally, the indigenous peoples' representatives recommended that IFAD design targeted initiatives for indigenous women and youth in order to promote traditional economies and marketing in IFAD-funded projects.<sup>1</sup>

### The third global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD

"Economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, with a focus on women and youth" will be the theme of the **third global meeting** of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD, scheduled to take place at IFAD headquarters in Rome on Friday, 10 February and Monday, 13 February 2017. This will also be the theme of the regional consultations that will be organized between November and December 2016 in preparation for the global meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> For further details, please see the full text of the Synthesis of Deliberations of the global meeting: <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/b4d499ad-9217-4007-a893-31b6911b327f> .

## IFAD and indigenous peoples: advancements in the partnership in the 2015-2016 biennium

IFAD's engagement with indigenous peoples through the Forum is a unique opportunity for generating information and cross-fertilizing experiences at grassroots, national, regional and international levels. The global meeting of the Forum is the occasion for indigenous peoples and their organizations to engage in the policy dialogue and to generate synergies with IFAD at the corporate level and with country programs. Engagement with indigenous peoples at the field level, and dialogue at the corporate level are articulated as mutually reinforcing processes.

IFAD tracks its achievements against regional plans of action that were agreed upon during the global meetings of the Forum. The sections that follow provide an update in terms of the main trends observed, results achieved and activities implemented within the partnership with indigenous peoples in the areas around which it is articulated: (i) the design of IFAD strategies; (ii) the design and implementation of IFAD-supported projects and programmes; (iii) and knowledge management and policy dialogue.

### A. The design of IFAD strategies

**A new framework to guide IFAD's action.** 2030 Agenda offers evidence that IFAD's mandate of investing in rural people and enabling inclusive and sustainable transformation of rural areas is of global relevance. In line with the 2030 Agenda's approach to leave no one behind, the new IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025<sup>2</sup> reaffirms IFAD's commitment to indigenous peoples' self-driven development. IFAD will continue to focus on ensuring that poor rural communities and individuals, particularly women, indigenous peoples and young people, "become part of a rural transformation that is inclusive and drives overall sustainable development".

The Framework, which received input from the members of the steering committee of the Indigenous Peoples Forum, states that IFAD will pro-actively support indigenous peoples as part of its target group, in developing their skills and assets to benefit from emerging economic opportunities, while respecting and enhancing their traditional livelihoods, occupations and knowledge. Investing in and harnessing the potential of rural youth will be essential to sustain dynamic rural economic growth. IFAD will pay closer attention to identifying and creating rural employment and enterprise options appropriate to them.

IFAD's interventions and its targeting of indigenous peoples will be improved by conducting more in-depth socio-cultural and vulnerability analyses of different target groups, and by integrating specific indicators on their well-being to capture impacts and results. The new Strategic Framework further highlights that in working towards environmental sustainability, "*... collaboration with and engagement of indigenous peoples' communities in the provision of environmental services that are sensitive to their traditional knowledge and culture will be an area of focus in order to enhance the resilience of the ecosystems in which they live.*"

**FPIC as a key instrument in IFAD-supported projects.** [IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures \(SECAP\)](#), approved in December 2014, include FPIC among the mandatory elements whenever IFAD-funded projects are likely to affect land access and use rights of local communities. Since then, the development and adoption of FPIC implementation plans is becoming systematic within project design. This is in part due to practical guiding tools that have been developed, such as IFAD's [How to do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#) (see below for further details), and trainings provided to IFAD staff.

**Indigenous peoples' issues integrated in IFAD's country strategies.** Out of the 16 Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (COSOPs) approved in the biennium, ten (Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Paraguay, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Tanzania) specifically integrate indigenous peoples' issues, thus ensuring that IFAD's actions and interventions at country level will address indigenous peoples' concerns, priorities and needs. This was possible thanks to consultations undertaken with a broad range of actors, including indigenous peoples' organizations, during the design process. A table with details on the newly approved COSOPs targeting indigenous peoples is provided as annex.

The case of [Paraguay](#) can be considered as a model in that an expert was appointed to specifically look into indigenous peoples' issues and engage in dialogue and consultation with their organizations. This led to improved targeting and to the integration of indigenous peoples' priorities in the COSOP. The new IFAD strategy in Paraguay will in fact directly benefit 3,300 indigenous families out of the 55,000 targeted families, and it is expected that by 2022 at least 27,400 families will have sustainably

<sup>2</sup> Please find IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025 on this page: <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/b4d499ad-9217-4007-a893-31b6911b327f>.

improved their livelihoods, including 5,780 indigenous families. The strategy also includes enhanced policy dialogue focusing on integration of vulnerable people, particularly indigenous peoples.

In [Tanzania](#), Elifuraha Laltaika, the newly nominated member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), was hired to support the design of the COSOP and consult with pastoralists and hunter and gatherers as part of its preparation. The COSOP recognizes the lack of engagement of indigenous peoples' organizations in policy making as a key issue affecting pastoralism and hunting-gathering-based livelihoods. Improving their participation in decision-making processes related to development and land through inclusion in relevant platforms is considered as a priority action.

The new [COSOP for Bolivia](#) is focused on rural men and women belonging to indigenous *campesino* communities and peoples and living in conditions of poverty and food insecurity, totaling some 580,000 families, of whom 74,000 are Quechua and Aymara. The COSOP states that FPIC in decision-making for indigenous peoples, respect for cultural diversity, identity, language and forms of organization will be key for innovation and scaling up.

The newly approved COSOPs for [El Salvador](#) and [Brazil](#) will give priority to women, youth and indigenous peoples (including *quilombolas* afrodescendent communities in the case of Brazil). The implementation of differentiated strategies for these priority groups will be ensured by the new IFAD strategy for El Salvador in order to promote their economic empowerment.

In Colombia an indigenous expert was hired to participate in the design missions for the new COSOP and to develop a study on the perspectives of indigenous and afro-descendant peoples for its formulation.

The Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Issues Desk (IPs Desk) is currently supporting the [on-going preparation of three COSOPs](#).<sup>3</sup> In Guatemala, Alvaro Pop, Chairperson of the UNPFII, was hired to lead the consultation process with indigenous peoples, analyse their situation, identify successful experiences, needs and issues, and elaborate a strategic document to feed into the COSOP, particularly relating to the incorporation of indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in integrated, inclusive and sustainable rural development.

During the last two years, the articulation of IFAD's strategies has brought with it a critical good practice: the direct involvement of indigenous experts in the design processes. This is a notable good practice as it enables triggering participatory approaches: not limited to consultation, indigenous peoples' direct and active participation makes them co-authors of development strategies and projects, hence shifting the paradigm of indigenous peoples as passive beneficiaries of development initiatives to active partners who determine and develop priorities for exercising their rights to development, in full implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

## **B. The design and implementation of IFAD-supported projects and programmes**

During the biennium, IFAD's Executive Board approved 49 projects<sup>4</sup> supporting indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Of these:

- 30 are loans, with a total funding benefitting indigenous peoples of about US\$ 540 million, of which the direct contribution from IFAD amounts to about **US\$ 240 million**;
- 19 are grants,<sup>5</sup> for an amount of about US\$ 20.7 million.

An analysis of the projects approved by IFAD's Executive Board during the last three years (2013 – 2016) shows that about one third include indigenous peoples among the target group, with 13.5 per cent of IFAD's resources being invested in projects that support indigenous peoples over the period.

As with COSOPs, a key factor in the improvement of the quality of project design was not only the consultation with indigenous peoples' communities and organizations, but the participation of indigenous experts, or consultants with an expertise on indigenous peoples. This participation enabled indigenous peoples' priorities, concerns and opportunities to be integrated into project design, as well as tailored activities and implementation arrangements that respond to indigenous peoples' specificities.

In this regard, some of the projects approved during the biennium provide examples and lessons learned with respect to identifying innovations and good practices to be replicated and scaled up.

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<sup>3</sup> In Guatemala, India and Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)

<sup>4</sup> This refers to the period April 2015 – December 2016. A detailed list of approved projects is provided in Annex I.

<sup>5</sup> The grants were approved in 2015 and 2016 and include indigenous peoples among their target groups

- The inclusion of a specific strategy on indigenous peoples and of FPIC is becoming the norm.*

In line with the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, FPIC is included in the design of projects in Argentina,<sup>6</sup> Brazil<sup>7</sup>, Ecuador,<sup>8</sup> El Salvador,<sup>9</sup> Guyana<sup>10</sup>, Lao PDR,<sup>11</sup> Myanmar,<sup>12</sup> Nicaragua<sup>13</sup>, Paraguay<sup>14</sup> and the Philippines.<sup>15</sup> Tailored strategies and activities to support and empower indigenous peoples are designed in several projects. For example, in Peru the *Sustainable Territorial Development Project (2016-2021)* aims to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples' communities through the co-financing of the "*Planes de Vida*". Such plans, involving the development of economic initiatives and the administration of natural resources, are developed and managed by indigenous peoples' communities themselves. Other projects promote income-generating activities, including the production/marketing of traditional herbs and indigenous food (e.g. in Lao PDR), and support improved conservation of indigenous medicinal species threatened with extinction, with a view to increasing communities' resilience to the effects of climate change (e.g. in China<sup>16</sup>). The preservation and application of indigenous peoples' knowledge is also promoted (e.g. management of animal nutrition in Bolivia,<sup>17</sup> traditional crops in the Fiji<sup>18</sup>). In Ecuador, the *Strengthening the Rural Actors of the Popular and Solidarity Economy Project (2015-2020)* supports organizations through the Social and Solidarity Economy model by co-financing their business plans for enterprise development. The project design foresees a differentiated strategy that applies to indigenous peoples in terms of financing: in fact for organizations with vulnerable members (e.g. women, youth, indigenous peoples), the level of co-financing by the project can reach up to 90 per cent (compared to the 80 per cent standard co-financing that applies to the other benefitting organizations) and might be provided in cash. In El Salvador, although the percentage of indigenous peoples' benefitting from the Rural Adelante project is very limited, due attention has been paid to several aspects related to indigenous peoples' development. In particular, the project includes policy engagement (focusing on youth) with the government, which is a unique feature for a project.
- IFAD can play a catalytic role to support indigenous peoples in engaging in policy dialogue.*

IFAD's Desk on Indigenous Peoples and the country programme manager for Brazil have been working together to design a rural poverty alleviation project in Brazil.<sup>19</sup> An expert consultant was appointed to prepare an in-depth study on the situation of the four indigenous peoples' communities targeted by the project, spending one month working with them in their communities and organizations with the support of the national indigenous peoples' organization. One of the main outcomes of this approach is a design co-created by the communities themselves and a strategy of intervention that the communities have prepared with the technical support of IFAD and their national organization, the *Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI)*. The design has been shaped by the community as a territorial development approach, taking into consideration the diversity of the four communities living in the territory with their distinctive governance systems and practices. The design of this project in Brazil sets the highest standard in IFAD's methodology in designing loan projects in support of indigenous peoples, based on the self-driven development principle of the policy and the methodology of the Indigenous Peoples' Assistance Facility (IPAF), whereby indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations design and implement their projects. An important aspect of the design was the engagement of FUNAI as a partner and advisor for the IFAD team and the indigenous peoples' communities. The outcome of this engagement went beyond expectations, resulting in a constructive dialogue between FUNAI and the government, paving the way for improved partnership and policy engagement at the national level.

There are important lessons deriving from the methodology adopted for the design of this project. One lesson is that targeting indigenous peoples in project design needs to start from inception stage, with preliminary consultations with communities conducted at an early stage of design. An assessment of who the indigenous peoples are in the project area and a clear understanding of their distinctiveness, governance systems, practices, culture, traditional

<sup>6</sup> Programme for Economic Insertion of Family Producers of Northern Argentina

<sup>7</sup> Maranhão Rural Poverty Alleviation Project

<sup>8</sup> Project to Strengthen Rural Actors in the Popular and Solidarity Economy

<sup>9</sup> National Programme of Rural Economic Transformation for Living Well - Rural Adelante

<sup>10</sup> Hinterland Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development Project in Guyana

<sup>11</sup> Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project - GAFSP funds

<sup>12</sup> Eastern States Agribusiness Project

<sup>13</sup> Dry Corridor Rural Family Sustainable Development Project

<sup>14</sup> Project for Improved Family and Indigenous Production in Departments of Eastern Paraguay

<sup>15</sup> Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood Project and Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment Project

<sup>16</sup> Qinghai Liupan Mountain Area Poverty Reduction Project

<sup>17</sup> Integral Strengthening Programme for the Camelid Value Chain in the Bolivian High Plateau

<sup>18</sup> Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project

<sup>19</sup> Maranhão Rural Poverty Alleviation Project

knowledge and natural resources management are a *conditio sine qua non* for tailoring development initiatives that can improve their livelihoods and build on their identity and culture. The other lesson is that the selection of consultants for the design team is a key factor of success. In this case, the consultant<sup>20</sup> leading the design preparation is an anthropologist who knows the country well and who is also an expert on indigenous peoples, participatory processes and community consultations. Her technical expertise, combined with the expertise of the national indigenous peoples' organization and the community mobilization are the key success elements of the methodology adopted for the design of this project. This process also highlights the catalytic role that IFAD can play as a convener of different stakeholders whose relationships are often difficult, but who can dialogue to fine solutions when they are brought together around the same table, in a neutral context and with the aim of designing initiatives to improve the lives of the rural communities. This model sets the path for the future design of IFAD-funded projects with indigenous peoples, whereby components, activities and implementation strategy are not pre-conceived and then adapted to the situation of indigenous peoples, but instead the specific strategy for indigenous peoples' communities is directly designed by the communities and their leaders and supported by technical experts.

- *Increasing the capacity of IFAD and project staff in engaging with indigenous peoples at the country level is key for a project to succeed.* Training and knowledge on indigenous peoples' culture, identity and self-driven development are being promoted by some IFAD-supported projects (e.g. in Bolivia and Lao PDR). In the *Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project* (Lao PDR): (i) all project staff will be trained on ethnic peoples' self-driven development, culture and identity; (ii) the terms of reference (TORs) of the National Project Coordination Office includes knowledge of ethnic groups among required skills; and (iii) the TORs for the Project Coordinator, Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Manager and Gender Specialist include proven ability and experience in working with ethnic groups.
- *Gaining an understanding of indigenous peoples' situation, culture and knowledge is a preliminary step in designing quality and sustainable projects that target or affect indigenous peoples.* Some projects undertook relevant analyses and assessments or developed innovative instruments to gain an in-depth understanding of indigenous peoples and their situation in the project areas. An overall analysis of the governance and land tenure system, including challenges faced by indigenous peoples in accessing their land, is provided in the design document of the Programme for Economic Insertion of Family Producers of Northern Argentina. In Ecuador<sup>21</sup>, an indigenous consultant has been recruited through the network of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum to develop a study on social, economic and cultural characterization of the smallholder farmers in identified commodities based on ethnic diversity in the country. In India, the design document of the *Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG) Empowerment Project* includes a "Checklist for indigenous peoples in project design and implementation". The checklist provides another tool that the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Desk can use to determine if and how a project adheres to the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The design includes a working paper with a social assessment on tribal peoples, providing an in-depth analysis of the PTGs in Orissa. This enabled the design to adopt strategies and activities that take into account tribal peoples' issues (e.g. providing for the documentation of traditional knowledge and the registration of intellectual property rights; securing land tenure rights for tribal people; giving priority to indigenous crops over the introduction of new crops).
- *The participation of indigenous experts and support by IFAD's Indigenous Peoples Desk in project supervision and implementation support should be promoted.* In May 2015 the Senior Technical Specialist of the Indigenous Peoples Desk participated in the supervision mission of the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project for Upland Areas in India. This enabled the mission to assess project interventions, identify examples of good practices and lessons learned (particularly relating to implementation of FPIC, tribal women's empowerment and community conserved areas), detect challenges and propose recommendations to address them. This is not the standard practice in IFAD-funded projects supporting indigenous peoples. Inclusion of indigenous experts and/or the Indigenous Peoples' Desk during implementation support and supervision missions should be promoted in all projects that support indigenous peoples in order to ensure that indigenous issues receive the required attention in project implementation, and that capacities are built to follow up on issues identified and actions agreed upon during the missions.
- *More effort needs to be made in monitoring and evaluation.* IFAD has been piloting the use of specific indicators for measuring the well-being of indigenous peoples in the implementation

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<sup>20</sup> Consultant Giulia Pedone

<sup>21</sup> Catalysing Inclusive Value Chain Partnerships Programme

manuals of its supported projects and has improved the baseline questionnaires with questions addressing indigenous peoples' issues. During the regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second Forum, a list of indicators was proposed in three areas: FPIC; traditional knowledge; and land, territories and resources. These indicators, together with data disaggregation at project level, are currently being considered by IFAD in reviewing its Results and Impact Management System. Although progress was recorded in IFAD-supported projects, with some good examples in terms of the inclusion of outcomes and output indicators in the logframe disaggregated by ethnicity (e.g. in Lao PDR), by indigenous/non indigenous (e.g. in Peru, Argentina) or of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples (e.g. in Paraguay), the systematic adoption of data disaggregation and the inclusion of specific indicators are still lacking. This remains a challenge for IFAD in measuring its development effectiveness in working with indigenous peoples and is an obstacle for monitoring and assessing the results of project implementation.

**Projects in the pipeline.** For projects under design, the Indigenous Peoples Desk at IFAD is working closely with regional divisions to provide input at Concept Note, and Quality Enhancement stages, joining Country Programme Management Teams to provide technical advice on how to improve the quality of project design in applying the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, the integration of indigenous peoples' priorities, and SECAP implementation. The close coordination among IFAD regional divisions, the Policy and Technical Advisory Division (PTA) and the Environment and Climate Change Division (ECD), in charge of the SECAP implementation, in project design is key to ensure that projects being designed in support of indigenous peoples fully implement the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The improvements in design registered over the last two years are also due to budget allocations by PTA and ECD in support of regional divisions for project designs, which have allowed indigenous experts to be hired in project design teams. This good practice needs to continue in the future.

**Direct support to indigenous peoples through the Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility (IPAF).** Out of the 540 proposals received from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, 25 projects were approved under the fourth call for proposal of the IPAF in 2015, for a total financing of US\$ 1.05 million.<sup>22</sup> The small projects approved (with grants ranging from US\$ 20,000 to US\$ 50,000) are being implemented by indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations in 23 countries, with the support of IPAF co-managers at the regional level.<sup>23</sup> The main intervention areas of the projects approved include the support to processing and commercialization of indigenous products (e.g. in Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Morocco, Paraguay), the promotion and preservation of traditional crops (e.g. in Bangladesh and Mexico) and access to and use of natural resources, with a particular emphasis on land (e.g. in Cambodia, Cameroon, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand).

The IPAF is particularly relevant in enabling indigenous peoples' communities and their organizations to determine their priorities, design and implement their own projects, enlarge partnerships and link with IFAD-supported projects in the field. In fact, to be considered for funding, local organizations must design their own projects and submit them to the IPAF. All project proposals are reviewed through a rigorous and competitive process by the IPAF Board,<sup>24</sup> taking into consideration several criteria, including the proposals' effectiveness and feasibility, and the institutions' capacity and credibility, as well advice from the relevant IFAD country programme managers. Collaboration with IFAD projects on the ground is thus sought from the outset.

A good example in terms of collaboration is offered by the IPAF's experience in Guatemala, where the supervision of IPAF-funded projects was carried out with the participation of staff from IFAD-supported projects. Such experiences should be further promoted as they ensure the complementarity of the different interventions, and enable opportunities for collaboration to be assessed and mutual knowledge to be reinforced.

A number of projects financed through the IPAF have demonstrated how the economic empowerment of indigenous women and youth can be built on the cultural assets of local communities (e.g. in India and Peru). The focus of the third global meeting of Forum will be an opportunity for indigenous peoples and IFAD staff to capitalize on their experiences and further strengthen their collaboration.

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<sup>22</sup> 8 in Africa (Botswana, Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Morocco, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), 9 in Asia and the Pacific (Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines (2) and Thailand) and 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean (Colombia (2), Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua and Paraguay)

<sup>23</sup> *Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas* (FIMI) in Latin America and the Caribbean; Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba Foundation) in Asia and the Pacific; and Kivulini Trust in Africa

<sup>24</sup> The IPAF Board is made up of: four members of indigenous peoples' institutions from Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and South-East Asia; one member from UNPFII; and one member from IFAD

### C. Knowledge management and policy dialogue

*Fostering knowledge generation and sharing of good practices.* During the biennium, IFAD developed several knowledge management tools and documents to take stock, systematize and capitalize on experiences and good practices, and thus improve the effectiveness and efficiency of IFAD operations. These include:

- The [How to do Note on Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent](#), developed in 2015 by the Indigenous Peoples Desk, offering practical guidance for IFAD staff, consultants and in-country partners for soliciting FPIC in the design and implementation of IFAD-funded projects, in compliance with IFAD policies and recognizing the diversity of situations and contexts;
- The [Evaluation Synthesis Report on IFAD's Engagement with Indigenous Peoples](#), developed in 2015 by the IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation to highlight good practices, generate lessons, identify key issues for reflection and make recommendations for future IFAD operations to strengthen its engagement with indigenous peoples. The report highlighted IFAD's longstanding and rich experience in working with indigenous peoples, and indicated a number of IFAD-financed projects with significant results. According to the report, greater attention needs to be paid to key project design elements (e.g. devising tailored and differentiated approaches to build on the culture, identity and knowledge of indigenous peoples). The report also highlighted the importance of strengthening knowledge management by capitalizing on experiences and lessons learned;
- The paper on [Traditional Knowledge Advantage](#), developed in 2016, collecting a number of cases from IFAD-funded projects and analysing the importance of preserving the knowledge of indigenous peoples and applying it in community responses to climate change;
- An [Indigenous Peoples Glossary](#), the first collection of terminology on indigenous peoples, providing a harmonized vocabulary in English, French and Spanish for use by IFAD staff;
- An exploratory study on "Indigenous Peoples and the Private Sector: Collaboration experiences", aiming to analyse, from the perspective of indigenous peoples, the opportunities for their economic development by engaging, on an equal basis, with the private sector. The study was developed in partnership with the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development to respond to the Forum recommendation to convene a platform of dialogue with the private sector.

*Exchanging experiences and knowledge on indigenous food systems.* Exchanging experiences and learning lessons were further promoted in the context of IFAD's partnership with Slow Food, which has grown into a collaborative effort to advocate in favour of smallholder farmers, with a specific focus on indigenous peoples and youth. This has led to IFAD's participation in several Terra Madre international events between 2010 and the present day, and to its support in the creation of the Indigenous Terra Madre Network, which brings together those who share the goal of promoting food production in harmony with the environment and respecting diversity and traditional knowledge. Indigenous Terra Madre is led and organized by indigenous communities and comprised of farmers, herders, hunters, gatherers, pastoralists and fisherfolk who face severe institutional threats to their social, cultural, environmental and economic practices.

During the last biennium, IFAD supported the [second Indigenous Terra Madre](#), whose theme was "The Future We Want: Indigenous Perspectives and Actions", held in Shillong, India in November 2015; and sponsored the participation of indigenous youth in [Terra Madre Giovani "We feed the planet"](#), which took place in Milan in October 2015. IFAD also joined the [Terra Madre event](#) organized by Slow Food in Turin in September 2016, contributing through presentations and moderation of workshops, and conferences. IFAD also supported Slow Food to ensure participation in Terra Madre of Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the UN Rapporteur for Indigenous Peoples Rights who was invited as a panelist in several conferences open to the public. With Terra Madre 2016, an event that gathered almost a million of visitors, IFAD had also contributed towards the creation of an Indigenous Terra Madre Network space dedicated to indigenous peoples with the aim of bringing their voices and raising awareness on the important role that indigenous peoples can play in the challenges humanity is facing,

The collaboration between Slow Food and IFAD is further based on the shared vision of supporting small-scale, diversified production and consumption mechanisms that focus on improving the marketing of local products. The support is based on an approach that considers food as a driver for change and that includes many themes, including: biodiversity; environmental protection; the promotion of local communities, their traditions and their culture; and fair pay for producers.

In particular, IFAD collaborates with Slow Food in:

- Establishing Slow Food Presidia<sup>25</sup> that sustain small artisanal production at risk of extinction.<sup>26</sup> IFAD supported the creation of ten Presidia in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, São Tomé and

<sup>25</sup> A Slow Food Presidia involves communities of small-scale food producers that join forces and agree on common ways to produce and promote their products. They are concrete and virtuous examples of a sustainable agriculture based on quality, animal welfare, respect for the environment, link with the place of origin, health and consumer's pleasure. Each Presidium

Príncipe and Uganda, aiming to protect unique regions and ecosystems, preserve traditional food and improve production chains, turning them into zones of cultural and economic regeneration for supported communities. For example, in Argentina the Presidium involves a group of women and is working to revive the Tucuman Goat Cheese traditional processing method while improving the quality of the product and promoting it on the regional market. The cheese is promoted through the Presidium's participation in fairs and events, and by encouraging chefs from the Slow Food network to use the cheeses on their menus. In Colombia the Presidium supports concrete actions to promote the consumption of crab in local restaurants and address environmental and sustainability policies to guarantee the survival of the species;

- Identifying products for Ark of Taste, a catalogue used by Slow Food to identify food biodiversity at risk of extinction. It includes more than 3,500 products, including fruits, vegetables and livestock breeds, together with food products like cheeses, honeys, breads and cured meats. It invites readers to learn about these foods, to rediscover and protect them, and to bring them to the table. IFAD supported the identification of 40 products.<sup>27</sup>

**Supporting policy engagement.** Together with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the UNPFII Secretariat, IFAD is currently supporting policy engagement between indigenous peoples, governments and the UN Country Teams for developing national action plans to implement the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Policy dialogues took place in El Salvador and Democratic Republic of Congo, with indigenous peoples' organizations leading the process. The same process is on-going in Paraguay and Tanzania and will soon be starting in Myanmar and Nepal. These initiatives reinforce the successful strategy that IFAD has been adopting in its engagement with indigenous peoples, working at the country and grassroots levels while being connected to the global movement and international processes and fostering alliances among them.

## The way forward

Significant progress has been made, and notable contributions and innovations at the country level in terms of empowering indigenous peoples. Nonetheless, there is room to further strengthen engagement and impact. The main challenges, as identified above and in the Evaluation Synthesis Report, relate to the following aspects:

- the very diverse country contexts;
- the limited understanding of indigenous peoples' issues among some of the IFAD staff responsible for countries where these issues are significant and relevant in terms of rural poverty;
- the need to pay greater attention to key project design elements and provide adequate implementation support (especially for investment projects), ensuring effective participation of indigenous peoples throughout, and supported by a team member with an understanding of and skills in working with indigenous peoples' issues;
- the need to strengthen knowledge management, taking advantage of IFAD's substantial experience, lessons and knowledge on engagement with indigenous peoples; and
- monitoring and evaluation.

This background information is provided to feed into and animate the discussion in the regional consultations held between November and December 2016 in preparation for the 2017 Forum. For IFAD to improve its development effectiveness in working with indigenous peoples, it is important to discuss, within the overall focus on the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, how to build on good practices and experiences, identify challenges and opportunities and formulate action-oriented recommendations.

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pursues economic, environmental and socio-cultural sustainability as follows: sustain small artisanal production at risk of extinction, protect unique regions and ecosystems, recover traditional processing methods, safeguard native breeds and local plant varieties.

<sup>26</sup> There are currently more than 500 Presidia in 60 countries around the world involving 13,000 small-scale producers

<sup>27</sup> IFAD/Slow Food publication "IFAD and Slow Food". September 2016

**IFAD-funded projects approved in 2015/2016 targeting Indigenous Peoples:  
highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples**

Year of Approval	Country	Project title	Project area and target groups	Highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples
<b>APPROVED in 2016</b>				
2016 <b>Not signed</b>	Argentina	Goat Value Chain Development Programme in Argentina	<p align="center"><b>Geographical area:</b> five provinces of Chaco, Formosa, Neuquén, Mendoza and Santiago del Estero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 30%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme will prioritize existing organizations and promote incorporation of vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples, women and youth.</li> <li>• The programme will serve some 8,000 rural families including 2,400 indigenous families.</li> <li>• The logical framework includes key indicators and targets that are disaggregated by indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• In order to ensure that the indigenous peoples' communities effectively participate, appropriate instruments recommended by the 2012 Unit for Rural Change (UCAR) Guidelines and Procedures for Indigenous Peoples will be applied as necessary.</li> <li>• For indigenous peoples communities the value of co-financing may reach 15% vs 5% (which could be partly provided in kind).</li> </ul>
2016 <b>Not signed</b>	Brazil	Maranhão Rural Poverty Alleviation Project	<p align="center"><b>Geographical area:</b> the project area is 90,150 km<sup>2</sup> (27 per cent of Maranhão's total area), 54 per cent (48,920 km<sup>2</sup>) of which corresponds to prioritized municipalities. The total intervention area covers 87 municipalities. The project will focus on 43 of these municipalities, including four inhabited by indigenous communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPs Senior Technical Advisor closely supporting the design of the project. A consultant has been hired to prepare a study on the situation of indigenous peoples (co-financed by PTA). The PDR has been informed by this study (which includes FPIC)</li> <li>• The project will work with the 4 indigenous peoples communities with a <b>tailored strategy</b> and a flexible approach to respond to the needs of the indigenous peoples' communities. The targeting strategy is including indigenous peoples communities and these have already been identified, with 12,000 indigenous people benefiting from the project.</li> <li>• The design has been shaped by the community as a</li> </ul>

			<p><b>IPs groups:</b> afrodescendants (quilombola) and indigenous communities (Guajajara, Canela and Krepum- Katayê)</p> <p>• <b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 12%</p>	<p>territorial development approach, taking into consideration the diversity of the four communities living in the territory with their distinctive governance systems and practices. An indigenous peoples' expert will work in the project area once the project will start implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The design team has been engaging <b>FUNAI</b> from the very beginning.</li> <li>• Opportunities along the lines of those developed with Slow Food Presidia in Brazil will also be explored with indigenous products.</li> </ul> <p>Implementation will require close monitoring.</p>
2016 Not signed	Cambodia	Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> all parts of the country, with actual locations determined by the selection of priority value chains.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Khmer Leou</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 7%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most effective option for involving indigenous peoples in the Project will be through the non-timber forest products (NTFPs), chicken and cassava value chains.</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	Ecuador	Catalysing Inclusive Value Chain Partnerships Programme	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> 65 cantons in the provinces of Orellana, Napo (Amazonia), Imbabura (Sierra Norte), Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, Bolívar and Tungurahua (Sierra Centro), Guayas, Los Ríos, Manabí and Esmeraldas (Costa).</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Kichwa, Chachi, Épera, Awá-Kwaiker, Shuar, Achuar, Huaorani.</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 15%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An indigenous consultant Angel Tipan has been hired in close cooperation with the Country Programme Manager (CPM) and through the network of the indigenous peoples forum at IFAD. The objective of the consultancy is to conduct a study on social, economic and cultural characterization of small growers of cocoa, blackberry and uvilla, based on its ethnic diversity.</li> <li>• Targeting strategy foresees: the identification of minimum quotas for inclusion of indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian families in the target group; the adoption of specific targeting criteria; the application of differentiated strategies including FPIC in due cases.</li> <li>• The impact assessment plan adopted will allow an analysis of the heterogeneous effects of the program with an emphasis on women beneficiaries and indigenous populations.</li> <li>• Program technicians will be trained by experts on social and cultural characteristics of the different indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge management will value local knowledge, especially of indigenous and Afro-descendant groups.</li> <li>• The project's Environmental and Social Management Plan includes monitoring of indigenous peoples' active participation.</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	El Salvador	Rural Economic Transformation for Living Well - Rural Adelante II (expansion)	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> national coverage and include the rural areas across the 14 departments organized into three focus areas: the western, the central- paracentral and the eastern regions.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Nahuat/Pipil, Chortí, Lencas and Cacaopera o Kakawira</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 5%</p>	<p>Although the % of indigenous people beneficiaries is very limited, the project gives due attention to several aspects related to indigenous peoples' development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFAD country office has done excellent work with indigenous peoples in close cooperation with the IFAD Desk working on Indigenous and Tribal Issues (Policy and Technical Advisory Division). PDR includes a checklist and a strategy on how the project will work with IPs (including <b>FPIC</b>).</li> <li>• The targeting strategy is expected to reach 400 indigenous people. Productive opportunities to increase their incomes and autonomy will be sought. Incorporation in priority value chains will be promoted through their organizations, in particular, the handicrafts value chain / tourism will be promoted in view of the importance of these items in the indigenous economy.</li> <li>• Project includes policy engagement with the government.</li> <li>• IPs representatives will be part of the selection committee of proposals.</li> <li>• Logical framework includes indicators disaggregated by ethnicity.</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	Guyana	Hinterland Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development Project	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> all sub-regions of region 9 and in the Mabaruma and Moruca sub-regions of region 1.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Arawak, Carib, Warau, Macushi, Wapishana, Waiwai</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 75%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project's development objective, responding to the priorities identified in the Country Strategy Note, is that "Indigenous peoples and rural families in the project area increase their income, improve food and nutrition security, and reduce their vulnerability to climate change".</li> <li>• PDR includes an analysis of the indigenous peoples groups (including their livelihoods and economy) living in the project area.</li> <li>• Targeting strategy includes affirmative actions for gender equality and specific activities oriented towards youth and indigenous leaders (male/female);</li> <li>• Project design include knowledge of gender equality and indigenous peoples in the Terms of Reference of all project staff and contracts with service providers; hiring of field staff who speak the local languages.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guyana expert being hired by ECD to prepare the FPIC Implementation Plan for the Indigenous Peoples' Communities.</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	India	Andhra Pradesh Drought Mitigation Project	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa, Kurnool (the Rayalaseema region) and Prakasam, the five driest districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Chenchu and Yanadi among the others.*</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 5.3%*</p> <p><i>* Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In line with IFAD's targeting strategy and Policy on Engagement with Indigenous and Tribal People, the project will develop an M&amp;E system that would capture indicators specific to these categories of target groups. Examples of specific indicators for ST or tribal people are listed in the PDR (i.e. Number of seed banks established for keeping/storing traditional crops seeds varieties).</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	Lao PDR	Northern Smallholder Livestock Commercialization Project	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> approximately 200 villages located in 12 districts in the northern Houaphanh, Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang and Xiengkhouang provinces.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Lao Loum, Hmong and Khmou</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 71.2%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project has an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)/Ethnic Groups Development Framework (EGDF) specifying the requirements that will be followed in relation to screening and assessment of impacts, meaningful consultation, and preparation of Ethnic Groups Development Plan (EGDPs) during Programme implementation.</li> <li>PDR includes an analysis of the ethnic groups living in the project area.</li> <li>District staff will be selected on a competitive basis and reflect gender balance, with a special effort made to select people who have command of ethnic languages.</li> <li>The Programme will abide by the following safeguards to ensure that the Programme activities are culturally sensitive and do not have any negative impact on livelihoods and practices of the ethnic people: <b>D</b> undertake a screening with the objective to determine if the impacts on ethnic groups are significant, identify the level of assessment and institutional resources required to address IP safeguard issues; and determine information and</li> </ul>

				<p>consultation requirements; <b>II</b>) undertake a social impact assessment which will be carried-out by the NPMO, with the data/information used to prepare an ethnic groups development plan; <b>III</b>) an ethnic groups development plan shall be prepared for each Programme province; <b>IV</b>) meaningful and culturally-sensitive consultation process will be undertaken with all ethnic groups affected by the projects. <b>V</b>) Project Coordination Offices will ensure that at least two staff in the unit speak ethnic languages and relevant information and trainings to Programme beneficiaries are delivered in local ethnic languages; and <b>VI</b>) all M&amp;E data, analysis, and reporting will be disaggregated by ethnicity.</p>
<p>2016 Ongoing</p>	<p>Lao PDR</p>	<p>Strategic Support for Food Security and Nutrition Project - Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)funds</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> 12 districts and approximately 400 villages in Oudomxai, Phongsaly, Xieng Khouang and Houaphan provinces in Northern Laos</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Akha, Hmong, Khmu, Lue, Phong, and Phoutha</p> <p>• <b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> approximately 67 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimation of national and ethnic group populations in the project provinces are detailed in the Project Document Report (PDR).</li> <li>• Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is included in project design.</li> <li>• The PDR acknowledges ethnic groups distinctiveness and their traditional knowledge as a resource to respond to climate change challenges.</li> <li>• PDR provides an analysis of the different livelihoods for the main ethnic groups in the project districts (with a specific session on ethnic women).</li> <li>• The project will promote income generating activities including agricultural products and non-timber forest products, traditional herbs, indigenous food.</li> <li>• The project design foresees trainings for project staff on ethnic groups' self-driven development, culture and identity.</li> <li>• The Terms of Reference (TORs) of the National Project Coordination Office include knowledge of indigenous peoples/ethnic groups among the main tasks.</li> <li>• The TORs for Project Coordinator, Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Manager and Gender Specialist include proven ability and experience in working with ethnic groups.</li> <li>• Capacity development tools (training, coaching, radio programmes, and printed materials) will be developed in</li> </ul>

				<p>visual formats and languages of the ethnic groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes and indicators in the log-frame are disaggregated by ethnicity.</li> <li>• Cultural distinctiveness will dictate the approach adopted, as well as different poverty levels.</li> <li>• Local languages will be used in all village meetings, planning and extension sessions.</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	Nicaragua	Nicaraguan Dry Corridor Rural Family Sustainable Development Project (NICAVIDA)	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> priority will be given to 37 municipalities in 9 departments (Madriz, Nueva Segovia, Somoto, Estelí, Matagalpa, Boaco, León, Chinandega y Managua)</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Chorotega</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 12.7%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PDR includes a <b>social assessment</b> on the situation of indigenous peoples' communities in the project area, and presents a <b>focused targeting on indigenous peoples</b> and on maintaining community integrity.</li> <li>• The project is <b>well aligned with IFAD Policy on engagement with indigenous peoples and FPIC</b> is embedded in the strategy proposed to work with indigenous peoples' communities and their governance structures.</li> <li>• Indicators are disaggregated by ethnicity.</li> <li>• The project will include a specialist on gender, youth and indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	Peru	Sustainable Territorial Development Project	<p><b>Geographical area:</b></p> <p>Five departments, seven provinces and 27 districts covering a total of 24 185 km<sup>2</sup> in the Ceja de Selva or Yungas of the department of Cusco and 5 050 km<sup>2</sup> in the Sierra of the other four departments.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> mostly Quechua</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> <i>Data to be confirmed at the implementation phase</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A consultant expert on indigenous peoples participated in the project formulation mission.</li> <li>• The project design has taken into account the IFAD Policy on engagement with Indigenous Peoples. The proposed action is the development of communities in the project area for them to take full advantage of their traditional knowledge, culture, governance systems and natural resources.</li> <li>• Emphasis will be given to participation of indigenous peoples' communities, particularly in the Cusco region, in determining priorities and strategies for their own development. Free Prior and Informed Consent will be part of the project.</li> <li>• Market linkages will be identified to provide opportunities to the communities to value their products and link to the market on more profitable conditions.</li> <li>• The logical framework of the Project includes result-based indicators disaggregated for indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of the sub-component 3 (governance and natural resources in the Selva Alta) will have as an objective the improvement of the livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples. The Project will finance indigenous peoples' communities who will work on "Planes de Vida" (livelihoods plans) that indigenous peoples communities build and develop collectively.</li> <li>• With reference to communication, and in coordination with the leaders of the indigenous peoples' communities, the need and requirements of translating project documentation into the local languages will be defined.</li> <li>• Supervision: Starting from the second year of implementation of the project and in line with provisions for direct supervision, IFAD will send a mission, which will focus specifically on analysing the process of social mobilization and groups formation of potential beneficiaries with special attention to women, rural youth and indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>
2016 Not signed	Vietnam	Commercial Smallholder Support Project in Bắc Kạn and Cao Bằng	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> the north-eastern provinces of Bắc Kạn and Cao Bằng in Viet Nam.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Tay, Nung , Dao, H'Mong, Hoa, San chi, Mong, San Chay, Lo and Ngai.</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 98%</p>	<p>The Project will abide by the following safeguards to ensure that Project activities are culturally sensitive and do not have any negative impact on livelihoods and practices of the ethnic people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at the beginning of the project to define a list of sub-ethnic groups and to guide the provincial and district government in the collection of data disaggregated by ethnicity;</li> <li>• undertake a screening with the objective to determine if the impacts on ethnic groups are significant; identify the level of assessment and institutional resources required to address indigenous people (IP) safeguard issues; and determine information and consultation requirements;</li> <li>• to carry out a social-impact assessment;</li> <li>• an ethnic groups development plan shall be prepared for both Bac Kan and Cao Bang;</li> <li>• meaningful and culturally-sensitive consultation process will be undertaken with all ethnic groups affected by the projects;</li> <li>• Project Coordination Offices at the district level will ensure that at least two staff in the unit speak ethnic languages and relevant information and trainings to Project beneficiaries are delivered in local ethnic languages; and</li> <li>• all M&amp;E data, analysis, and reporting will be disaggregated</li> </ul>

				by ethnicity.
<b>APPROVED in 2015</b>				
<b>Year of Approval</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Percentage of IPs communities benefitting from the project</b>	<b>Highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples</b>
2015 <b>Ongoing</b>	Afghanistan	Support to National Priority Programme 2	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> six districts namely Nahri Shahi and Dih Dadai in Balkh; Karukh and Zendhajan in Herat; Darah e Noor and Khewa/Kuzkunar in Nangarhar.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Kuchis</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 10%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low percentage of indigenous peoples' beneficiaries</li> <li>• No specific focus on indigenous peoples in project design</li> </ul>
2015 <b>Not effective</b>	Argentina	Programme for Economic Insertion of Family Producers of Northern Argentina (PROCANOR)	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> 10 provinces of Norte Grande in Argentina (Catamarca, Chaco, Corrientes, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, Misiones, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán)</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 20%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project target group will be composed of family farming producers, indigenous peoples' communities and rural workers.</li> <li>• With reference to indigenous peoples' communities a meaningful participation is expected as the primary production in the vast majority of prioritized chains value (especially quinoa, Andean potatoes, and camelids) is traditional to these communities and even part of its production for consumption. The program will analyse the situation of different types of producers.</li> <li>• The project will develop dissemination and promotion strategies to ensure that information about its objectives, instruments, requirements for access reach indigenous peoples' communities to encourage their participation. Consultations will be carried with the Indigenous Peoples' Communities Councils for receiving suggestions and opinions about the program.</li> <li>• The project report includes an analysis of the governance system and land tenure, as well as challenges that</li> </ul>

				<p>indigenous peoples face for land access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to ensure that the indigenous peoples' communities effectively participate, and especially with "equal opportunities", consent processes will be implemented and appropriate instruments recommended by the 2012 Unit for Rural Change (UCAR) Guidelines and Procedures for Indigenous Peoples will be applied as necessary.</li> <li>• FPIC will be part of the project.</li> <li>• The participation of women, youth and indigenous peoples' communities will be measured by indicators of empowerment and economic participation.</li> <li>• The logical framework includes key indicators and targets that are disaggregated by indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• The project will include consultants responsible at the Provincial level on gender / youth / and indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>
2015 Ongoing	Bolivia	Integral Strengthening Programme for the Camelid Value Chain in the Bolivian High Plateau	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> approximately 47 municipalities in three departments of the High Plateau (La Paz, Oruro and Potosi)</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Quechua, Aymara</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 95%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The program adopts a strategy based on sustainable land management and strengthening production units of traditional local organizations applying a participatory approach and recognizing the value of ancestral knowledge.</li> <li>• Program interventions will include demand driven participatory planning processes and financing business initiatives.</li> <li>• Management of natural resources: technological alternatives that come from modernity must be adapted to local conditions and cultural socioeconomic realities of the indigenous peoples' organizations.</li> <li>• The programme has a participatory approach. Participation will be assessed in decision-making and the organization by family producers through competitive resource allocation processes. This methodology is applied to the logic of "learning by doing" and sharing experiences under the farmer-to-farmer, indigenous-to-indigenous horizontal approach. An element inherent to the participatory territorial approach is to strengthen the capacity of users for the territorial self-management, that includes planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and systematization phases.</li> </ul>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is expected that the program will respect the self-determination and self-governance of municipalities that have opted for indigenous autonomy in accordance with the last referendum on autonomies.</li> </ul>
2015 Ongoing	China	Qinghai Liupan Mountain Area Poverty Reduction Project	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> seven counties under the jurisdiction of two prefecture-level municipalities in the eastern part of Qinghai Province. These counties are: Huangzhong, Huangyuan, Minhe, Ledu, Huzhu, Hualong and Xunhua</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Hui, Tu, Salar, Tibetan and Mongolian ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 47%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific emphasis will be placed on targeting women (an estimated 60 per cent of all direct beneficiaries will be women) and ethnic minorities.</li> <li>The project design includes a description of the ethnic minorities in the project area.</li> <li>Alignment of project activities with cultural identities: the project is designed to meet the development needs of farmers from different ethnic minorities, and PDR states that selected project activities are aligned with their cultural identities.</li> <li>Priorities will be given to the ethnic minority communities in the selection of target villages for implementation of project activities.</li> <li>The project design pays more attentions to the benefit of ethnic minorities through responding to the needs for capacity building of ethnic minority population. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) information and knowledge delivery will be provided in the local languages of ethnic minorities; (ii) sensitized training on ethnic minorities will be included in the capacity building for Project Management Offices;</li> <li>(iii) measurable Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) indicators will be developed and included in the project M&amp;E system to monitor and ensure the benefits of ethnic minorities from participating in the project; and</li> <li>(iv) the traditional institutions of ethnic minorities will participate in the annual project planning process.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The project includes activities to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable but economically capable groups (i.e. women, ethnic minorities, disabled people and young people) to engage in off-farm income-generating activities.</li> <li>Activities will be implemented to support the growing of indigenous and medicinal plants and to facilitate the pre-certification process of selected species.</li> </ul>

<p>2015 Not effective</p>	<p>Ecuador</p>	<p>Project to Strengthen Rural Actors in the Popular and Solidary Economy</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> the provinces of Guayas and Los Ríos; in Sierra Sur the province of Azuay; and in Amazonia the provinces of Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe, which borders on Peru.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b>Cañari, Saraguro, Shuar y Achuar</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 35%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong focus on indigenous peoples’ development</li> <li>• Specific strategy in working with indigenous peoples’ communities included in project design.</li> <li>• Project documents clearly state that <b>IFAD Policy on Engagement with IPs has been a key guide</b> for designing the project.</li> <li>• The Project will develop a “Plan de Comunicación” which will include specific details on how to seek FPIC.</li> <li>• The project acknowledges the value of indigenous peoples’ traditional knowledge and livelihoods.</li> <li>• In exceptional cases of organizations with highly vulnerable partners (women, youth, indigenous), the value of co-financing may reach 90% vs 10% (which could be partly provided in kind).</li> <li>• The project does not affect land tenure and promotes agroecology systems based on traditional indigenous culture and promotes the value of products with cultural identity;</li> <li>• The Project recognizes traditional territorial authorities as partners.</li> </ul>
<p>2015 Not effective</p>	<p>El Salvador</p>	<p>National Programme of Rural Economic Transformation for Living Well - Rural Adelante</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> four departments in the Eastern Region of El Salvador (La Unión, Usulután, San Miguel y Morazán) covering 87 municipalities.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Nahuat/Pipil, Chortí, Lencas and Cacaopera o Kakawira</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 5%</p>	<p>Although the % of indigenous people beneficiaries is very limited, the project gives due attention to several aspects related to indigenous peoples’ development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFAD country office has done excellent work with indigenous peoples in close cooperation with the IFAD Desk working on Indigenous and Tribal Issues (Policy and Technical Advisory Division). PDR includes a checklist and a strategy on how the project will work with IPs (including <b>FPIC</b>).</li> <li>• The targeting strategy is expected to reach 400 indigenous people. Productive opportunities to increase their incomes and autonomy will be sought. Incorporation in priority value chains will be promoted through their organizations, in particular, the handicrafts value chain / tourism will be promoted in view of the importance of these items in the indigenous economy.</li> <li>• Project includes policy engagement with the government.</li> <li>• IPs representatives will be part of the selection committee of proposals.</li> <li>• Logical framework includes indicators disaggregated by ethnicity.</li> </ul>

2015 Ongoing	Fiji	Fiji Agricultural Partnerships Project	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> Fiji</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Native/Indigenous Fijians</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the production side, the project would promote the revitalization and enhancement of traditional farming skills and knowledge, including: (i) the <b>indigenous farming knowledge for traditional crops such as dalo and yams</b>; (ii) the integration of high value vegetables to provide long-term income generation; and (iii) the revamping of seasonal planting methods.</li> </ul>
2015 Ongoing	India	Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> 17 Micro Project Areas (MPA) located in 12 districts of Odisha (Angul, Deogarh, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keojhar, Malkanagiri, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Rayagada, and Sundergarh)</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Lodha, Hill Khadia, Mankirdia, Birhor, Paudi Bhuyan, Juang, Kutiakandha, Dangria Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Saora, Bonda, Didayi, Chuktia Bhujia.</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 74 %</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High percentage of tribal people beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Strong focus on tribal peoples development in the project design and well thought design which builds on a multidimensional approach to development.</li> <li>• Project design includes an interesting table named “<i>Checklist for indigenous peoples in project design and implementation</i>”.</li> <li>• The PDR includes a <b>social assessment on tribal peoples</b>.</li> <li>• The project is securing land tenure rights for tribal people.</li> <li>• Project design gives priority to indigenous crops over introduction of new crops.</li> <li>• PDR states that the traditional knowledge will be documented and where possible efforts will be made to register intellectual property rights.</li> <li>• The programme will engage the services of specialist technical NGOs with proven capacity who have experience of working in Odisha in the tribal and/or PTG areas.</li> <li>• The project will develop an M&amp;E system that would capture indicators specific to tribal development issues.</li> </ul>

<p>2015 <b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p>Lao People's Democratic Republic</p>	<p>ASAP Smallholder Adaptation to Climate Change Component (SACCC) - Southern Laos Food and Nutrition Security and Market Linkages Programme (FNML)</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> five districts over three southern provinces: Phouvong and Xansay (Attapeu), Dakcheung (Xekong) and Ta'Oy and Samuay (Salavanh).</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SACC component includes specific indicators disaggregated by ethnicity and gender in the logical framework.</li> </ul>
<p>2015 <b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Rural Productive Inclusion Project</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> 26 municipios de tres estados federales: Guerrero, Hidalgo y Zacatecas.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Nahuatl, Tlapaneca, Mixteca y Huasteca</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 40%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project respects the FPIC</li> <li>• The PDR includes specific data on indigenous peoples' households living in the rural areas in the municipalities where the project will be implemented.</li> <li>• The project will promote the productive inclusion of the indigenous peoples in economic activities which have a potential, compatibly with their cultural identity and their economic and social dynamics. The Plan of environmental and social management will be required to take into account in any productive development initiative, not only the commercial, technical and financial feasibility analysis, but also the historical and cultural issues of indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• Participatory planning tools will be used to ensure that the interests of indigenous peoples are taken into account, and that their organizational systems and customs are respected.</li> </ul>
<p>2015 <b>Not effective</b></p>	<p>Myanmar</p>	<p>Eastern States Agribusiness Project</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> selected areas of Kayin and Shan (South) States in the eastern part of Myanmar</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Karen, Shan, Paoh, Intha and Mon ethnic groups</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design includes the elements for a <b>FPIC</b> implementation methodology to be solicited during project implementation phase.</li> <li>• PDR states that the project's participatory approach to land development is consistent with the principles of <b>free, prior and informed consent</b> and community-driven development stated in the IFAD policies.</li> <li>• Project design includes data and analysis on ethnic distribution in the project area.</li> <li>• The selection of the project States ensures the direct</li> </ul>

				<p>targeting of ethnic minority women and men, namely the Kayin and Shan ethnic groups. In addition the project will ensure that other ethnic minorities in the project areas, namely Mon and Paoh, will also be integrated in all project activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy partnerships will be developed with organizations that advocate for ethnic groups, in consultation with IFAD's indigenous peoples' specialists.</li> </ul>
2015 Ongoing	Nepal*	SAMRIDDHI Rural Enterprises and Remittances	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> 16 districts of the Eastern and Central Development Regions</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Adivasi Janajati and Madhesi</p> <p><b>* % of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> percentage of indigenous communities benefitting from the project will be determined during implementation phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDR states that project design is in compliance with main IFAD policies and strategies, including with regard to indigenous people.</li> <li>• Data will be collected against both qualitative and quantitative indicators disaggregated by gender, caste/ethnic groups and target groups.</li> <li>• Women and marginalized communities such as dalits and janajatis will be adequately represented in the process of project planning, data collection and analysis.</li> </ul>
2015 Not effective	Paraguay	Project for Improved Family and Indigenous Production in Departments of Eastern Paraguay (PROMAFI)	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> four departments in the northeast of the country</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Mbya, Ava Guarani y Ache</p> <p><b>* % of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> a total of 2.475 indigenous households will benefit from the project (around 17% of project beneficiaries)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Design Report includes an analysis of the situation of the indigenous peoples in the project area.</li> <li>• The project includes a very detailed specific strategy for indigenous peoples that respects the principle of FPIC.</li> <li>• The project intervention methodology with indigenous peoples communities will consist of developing participatory community assessments, followed by the development and implementation of Community.</li> <li>• Development Plans prepared by the community itself</li> <li>• The logical framework includes key performance indicators that are disaggregated by indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>

<p>2015 Ongoing</p>	<p>Philippines*</p>	<p>Fisheries, Coastal Resources and Livelihood Project</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> 11 bays/gulfs from Regions 5, 8 and 13 in Luzon and Visayas, and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Mandaya, Mamanua, Manobo, Higaonon, Badjao, Yakan, Kalibugan, Subanen, Samal, Tausug, Maranaos, Teduray, Maguindanao, Sama, Bangingi.</p> <p><b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> * Percentage of indigenous communities benefitting from the project will be determined during implementation phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project design includes tables showing indigenous peoples communities living in the area covered by the project. The data is incomplete in terms of identifying the IPs and by barangay and it will be necessary to investigate this matter further during the baseline survey. If there is a significant presence of IPs, a Free Prior and Informed Consent will be needed by the Project in collaboration with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) when involving IP communities. Direct targeting has been incorporated in terms of the poor women-headed households, out-of school youth and indigenous peoples living in coastal communities.</li> <li>• The project will select sites where the infrastructure would not obstruct any navigational routes, not disturb any fishing grounds and that are not located in an IP domain (unless operated by IPs).</li> <li>• Environmental and social safeguard policies are an integral part of the project's overall design.</li> </ul>
<p>2015 Ongoing</p>	<p>Philippines*</p>	<p>Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment Project</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> regions IX, X and Caraga, located in the west, north and north-east of Mindanao.</p> <p><b>IPs groups:</b> Subanen, Higaonon, Matigsalog, Manobo, Mamanua, Mandaya</p> <p><b>*% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> percentage of indigenous communities benefitting from the project will be determined during implementation phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project's approach to IPs is entirely consistent with IFAD's policy on IPs</li> <li>• The design team consulted with IPs. There were also consultations with National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).</li> <li>• The project will work within the framework of the NCIP's Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan, as a way of involving the community members with the local government agencies and a vehicle to strengthen capacities of IPs in the process. This approach involves <b>practicing the principle of free and prior informed consultation/consent on all project activities.</b></li> <li>• Project activities involving IPs will take into account their traditional cultural practices, knowledge, systems and practices.</li> <li>• Specific indicators for IPs included in the logical framework.</li> </ul>

<p>2015 <b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p>Solomon Islands</p>	<p>Rural Development Programme – Phase II</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> all nine provinces and 171 rural wards of Solomon Islands <b>IPs groups:</b> IPs Rural Solomon Islanders who are living on their ancestral lands  <b>*% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The document mentions “disadvantaged and vulnerable groups” and there is no reference to indigenous peoples. It is assumed that all peoples living in Solomon Islands are indigenous.</li> <li>• IFAD Policy of Engagement of Indigenous Peoples is not mentioned in the project document.</li> </ul>
<p>2015 <b>Not effective</b></p>	<p>Tanzania</p>	<p>Bagamoyo Sugar Infrastructure and Sustainable Community Development Programme</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> Bagamoyo district  <b>IPs groups:</b> Maasai, Barabaig  <b>*% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 8%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resettlement and compensation issues for the nucleus estate: the Barabaig pastoralists currently living on the nucleus estate opted to settle in the south-west and have been offered 2,000 ha of land. They have also been offered access to two dams for water. Their use of the land for livestock raising is subject to an agreement on sustainable land use. An additional 2,492 ha of grazing land has also been identified at Fukayosi and Kidomole for pastoralists living outside of the nucleus estate who were grazing their livestock in the nucleus estate.</li> </ul>
<p>2015 <b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p>Congo Brazzaville</p>	<p>Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Project</p>	<p><b>Geographical area:</b> four rural departments in the northern region of the country (Plateaux, Cuvette, Cuvette Ouest and Sangha)  <b>% of IPs benefitting from the project:</b> 12 000 people living in the project area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous peoples are estimated at 12 000 people in the project area.</li> <li>• The project will strive to reach the most vulnerable groups (which include majority of women, youth and indigenous peoples) with specific interventions.</li> </ul>

**COSOPs approved in 2015/2016 targeting Indigenous Peoples:  
highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples**

Year of Approval	Country	Highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples
2015	Bolivia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of COSOP involved consultations with a broad range of actors, including several indigenous peoples' organizations. The outlined strategic objectives <b>have been agreed upon with indigenous peoples' organizations</b></li> <li>• COSOP is focused on rural men, women and young people living in indigenous <i>campesino</i> communities in conditions of poverty and food insecurity (around 580,000 families nationally, of whom 74,000 Quechua and Aymara).</li> <li>• COSOP highlights respect for cultural diversity, identity, language and forms of organization, and the right to <b>FPIC</b> in decision-making for indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• Strategic objective 1 includes actions to strengthening the intercultural knowledge dialogue, as well as inclusive and effective participation by women, young people and indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• The COSOP highlights the importance for technical teams to strengthen their capacities to appreciate the culture and diversity of indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• Indicators are disaggregated by gender/indigenous-non indigenous and youth.</li> </ul>
2015	El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COSOP Strategic objective 2: promotes economic empowerment of youth, rural women and indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• Targeting Strategy: b) Families in poor rural households, particularly those headed by women or comprising youth or indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• COSOP will ensure the implementation of differentiated strategies for priority target groups (youth, women and indigenous people)</li> <li>• Project design and implementation should fully recognize structural, cultural and institutional changes in the country and the specific expectations, interests and needs of different groups of participants, especially young people, women and indigenous populations.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among opportunities for innovations: Attention to indigenous peoples and economic development alternatives that address their needs.</li> <li>• Indicators are disaggregated by gender/indigenous-non indigenous and youth.</li> </ul>
2015	Paraguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert was included in the design team and study on IPs was prepared.</li> <li>• Preparation of COSOP involved in-country consultations with a broad range of actors, including several indigenous peoples' organizations.</li> <li>• Priority will be given to supporting young people and women, and increased support will be provided to indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• COSOP aims to directly benefit some 55,000 families of whom 28,500 (including 3300 indigenous families) are being served by existing projects.</li> <li>• One of the areas prioritized for future operations will be scaling up, strengthening and consolidating the development of family farming and indigenous communities.</li> <li>• Enhanced policy dialogue focusing on integration of vulnerable people, particularly indigenous people, is part of the strategy.</li> </ul>
2016	Argentina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional targeting strategy will give priority to areas with the presence of indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• IFAD will continue strengthening partnership with civil society organizations, especially those representing family farmers, women, young people and indigenous communities.</li> <li>• Logical framework include indicators disaggregated by indigenous-non indigenous.</li> </ul>
2016	Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeting: priority will be given to women and youth and to traditional <i>quilombolas</i> (afrodescendants communities).</li> <li>• The COSOP proposes to include indigenous peoples of traditional/Amazon areas in north-east states, in particular in the state of Maranhão, as explained above.</li> <li>• IFAD will also build a partnership with the National Indigenous Foundation of the Ministry of Justice on issues related to indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• COSOP response to priority issues for poor quilombolas/afrodescendants communities: Explicit project strategies for working with them; Support initiatives aimed at land regularization of quilombola communities; Strengthen partnerships with government agencies with responsibilities and experience with quilombola communities, as well as with social organizations that represent them.</li> <li>• COSOP potential response to priority issues of indigenous poor communities in the Northeast region: Strengthen partnerships with government agencies with responsibilities and experience with</li> </ul>

		indigenous populations; Define clear project strategies to work with these communities.
2016	China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The targeting strategy 2016-2020 includes ethnic minorities, regardless of their poverty status</li> <li>• Integrated development, focus on women and ethnic minorities will remain key features in IFAD funded projects in China.</li> </ul>
2016	Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indigenous expert was hired to participate in the COSOP design. missions and to develop a study on the perspectives of indigenous and afro-descendant peoples for the formulation of the COSOP.</li> <li>• Targeting strategy will give special attention to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities.</li> <li>• Preparation of COSOP involved interviews with qualified experts from several indigenous peoples' organizations.</li> </ul>
2016	Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target groups for the COSOP include pastoralists.</li> </ul>
2016	Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target groups for the COSOP include marginal communities and ethnic minorities in the selected geographic areas.</li> <li>• Strategic objective 3: IFAD will continue working on innovations to strengthen smallholder organizations, such as a service delivery module and ways of ensuring inclusiveness for productive poor groups, women and ethnic minorities.</li> <li>• Partnerships with social organizations – in particular those representing farmers' and indigenous peoples' interests – will be strengthened to support policy dialogue and scaling up.</li> <li>• COSOP highlights that proposed activities should be in line with the IFAD Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and the APR Action Plan, which was agreed upon during the global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples Forum at IFAD in February 2015. That Action Plan called for the COSOP to consult with indigenous peoples in order that they provide their inputs and contributions for the design of the COSOP and its planned activities.</li> </ul>
2016	Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elifuraha Laltaika, newly nominated member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), supported the design of the COSOP and consulted with pastoralists and hunter and gatherers as part of the COSOP preparation.</li> <li>• The COSOP recognizes the lack of engagement of indigenous peoples' organizations in policy making as a key issue affecting pastoralism and hunting-gathering-based livelihoods. The improvement of their participation in decision making processes on development and land</li> </ul>

		through inclusion in relevant platforms (including projects) is considered as a priority action needed.
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**IFAD-funded projects in pipeline targeting Indigenous Peoples:  
highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples**

<b>Status of the Project</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Highlights of strategy to work with indigenous peoples</b>
<p align="center">Design phase</p> <p>Executive Board (expected): September 2017</p>	<p align="center">Guatemala</p>	<p align="center">Territorios Productivos</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the component 3 it is suggested the inclusion of indigenous peoples' governance systems and collective social accountability systems at the community levels, including representatives at the national level.</li> <li>• Under component 4 focusing on institutional strengthening, a focus on capacity building on self-driven development with indigenous peoples should be included.</li> <li>• As indigenous peoples are among the target groups, the project design will need to concentrate on the "HOW" they will benefit and take advantage of the project activities while contributing to national poverty reduction.</li> <li>• The narrative of the project will need to vision the indigenous peoples as resources and active agent of changes.</li> <li>• It is suggested that an indigenous expert be part of the design mission from the very beginning of formulation, who can help frame the strategy for indigenous peoples and inform the project design with an assessment of their situation, identifying strengths and skills of the distinctive people in the different contexts the project will work in.</li> <li>• The project design should also include experts on self-driven development of indigenous peoples as part of project implementation units.</li> </ul>

<p>Design phase</p> <p>Executive Board (expected): April 2017</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Rural Empowerment and Agricultural Development Programme Scaling-up Initiative (READ SI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed design report states that IFAD's Policy for indigenous people will be addressed during final design.</li> <li>• The Detailed design report states that wherever feasible, all indicators to be disaggregated by household income level, ethnicity and gender of household head.</li> </ul>
<p>Design phase</p> <p>Executive Board (expected): April 2017</p>	<p>Myanmar</p>	<p>Western States Agribusiness Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The next mission will need to make a <b>land tenure assessment and prepare an FPIC plan</b> based also on the social assessment identifying the specificities in the targeting formed by ethnic groups.</li> <li>• A positive approach of the project in line with IFAD Policy of Engagement with IPs is that "Project design teams will consult extensively with the representatives of diverse ethnic groups, learn from their traditional knowledge, share information on new technologies and methods, and jointly define project investments. Efforts will be made to ensure that all activities promoted are demand driven, culturally sensitive, socially appropriate, suited to local traditions, environmentally sustainable, and consistent with evolving land tenure systems. Interaction with bilingual community facilitators (many of whom trained by NGOs) will pave the way for broader dialogue with indigenous communities during design and implementation. Best practices of engagement with indigenous groups in Myanmar will be carefully applied during implementation".</li> <li>• It is suggested that the design mission elaborates on this with a <b>specific strategy on how this will be achieved</b> in the components of the project.</li> </ul>
<p>Design phase</p> <p>Executive Board (expected): April 2017</p>	<p>Papua New Guinea</p>	<p>Market Bilong Vilis Fama</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project adopts the principle that all people living in PNG are indigenous. A participatory scoping study will be carried out in the target provinces to assess tenure systems and recommend ways to secure land tenure for the project target groups.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To include specific indicators to measure the valuing of traditional knowledge and crops in the project implementation manual. These indicators are to be identified during the assessment study to measure the improvement of livelihoods based on the perspective and well-being of the peoples.</li></ul>
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